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PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1927-28.

READ—

The report on Public Instruction in Mysore, for the year 1927-28, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, with his letter No. A. R. 69 of 27-28, dated the 20th November 1928.

ORDER NO. D. 8315-74—EDN. 507-28-4, DATED 18TH FEBRUARY 1929.

During the year under report, the designation of "Inspector-General of Education" was changed to "Director of Public Instruction." Mr. N. S. Subba Rao officiated as Director of Public Instruction during the deputation of Mr. K. Matthan to attend the Imperial Education Conference held in London, again when Mr. Matthan acted as Member of Council, and for a third time when he went on leave. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao was confirmed as Director of Public Instruction from 12th June 1928, when Mr. Matthan was appointed Member of Council. A re-organisation of the Higher Inspectorate based on territorial jurisdiction and calculated to secure unity of the District Educational Administration, was brought into effect from 1st November 1927. The re-organisation abolished the posts of Inspectors of Primary and Middle Schools, and of Secondary and Normal Schools, and substituted in their places two Deputy Directors of Public Instruction each with jurisdiction over four Districts. One Deputy Director's charge consists of the Districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug with Headquarters at Mysore, and the other of the remaining Districts with Headquarters at Shimoga. These Officers have complete administrative control over all the Educational Institutions in the Districts included in their charge. There is a third Deputy Director of Public Instruction at Headquarters to relieve the Director of Public Instruction of the greater part of administrative routine and leave him free to devote himself to larger questions of educational policy. The educational institutions in the Districts are in the charge of the District Educational Officers with the exception of

the High Schools, which are directly under the Deputy Directors. The Assistant Inspectresses have been relieved of administrative control, and to co-ordinate their work, there is a Lady Assistant at Headquarters directly subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. There is similarly an Urdu Assistant, who is concerned with questions relating to Muhammadan Education. It is gratifying to note that the re-organisation, as was expected, has brought about a greater unity of control and resulted in a more effective co-ordination of work in the Districts.

The itineration and inspection of the Deputy Directors of Shimoga and Mysore were satisfactory. Those of the District Educational Officers were generally up to the mark with the exception of the District Educational Officers of Bangalore and Mysore, which left much to be desired. As many as 23 schools in the direct charge of the District Educational Officer, Bangalore, were left uninspected. The touring and inspection work of the Assistant Inspectress, Mysore, was far from satisfactory. A large number of schools under the charge of the Assistant Inspectors of the Chikballapur, Nagamangala, Chikmagalur, Narasimharajapura, Shimoga and Tirthahalli Ranges were left uninspected. This is not satisfactory. One thousand and three Educational Institutions were visited by non-departmental officers. It is pleasing to note that these officers are taking interest in an increasing degree in the welfare of the Educational Institutions situated within their spheres of work.

Government note with gratification that private munificence continues to be attracted to educational institutions in such desirable forms as the provision of school buildings, equipment and other facilities.

Statistics.—The total number of both public and private institutions on 31st March 1928, was 8,182, with a strength of 3,21,538 as against 8,212 institutions with 3,19,517 pupils in the previous year. Though there is a decrease of 30 in the number of schools, there has been an increase in their total strength by 2,021. The decrease in the number of schools is reported to be due to the withdrawal of the grants of large number of night schools which were not working. Of the total number of institutions, 4,953 were Government Institutions with 2,28,814 pupils, 96 were Municipal Institutions with 12,185 pupils 2,004 were aided institutions with 62,919 pupils and 1,129 were unaided institutions with 18,094 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of school-going age (taken at 15 per cent of the total population) was 36·58 as against 36·35 in the previous year; that of boys only to the male population of school-going age was 57·32 and that of girls to the total female population of school-going age was 15. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·59, that of girls to the total female population was 2·24 and that of both boys and girls to the total population was 5·48. On an average, there was one school for every 3·6 square miles of area and 716 persons of total population and one out of every 2·7 of the population of school-going age was under instruction.

Expenditure.—There has been an increase in the total expenditure both direct and indirect (including Rs. 9,45,195 spent on University Education) to the extent of Rs. 3,12,517. The total expenditure during 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 64,05,794 as detailed in the margin, against Rs. 60,93,277 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure on education, Rs. 42,53,098 were spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 3,66,800 on aided institutions, 1,32,000 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 3,97,674 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 12,56,222 under the head "general" which included charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships, and miscellaneous items. The direct expenditure was Rs. 47,51,898 or 74·2 per cent of the total. The following statement gives details of direct expenditure on the different grades of education:—

	Rs.	or Per cent.
State Funds	51,62,113	80·6
Local do	5,19,795	8·1
Municipal do	50,476	0·8
From Fees	4,66,291	7·2
Other sources mainly contributions by aided agencies	2,07,119	3·3

		Rs.	or Per cent.
1.	University Education ..	6,43,900	10·05
2.	Oriental Colleges— not forming part of the University ..	48,012	0·75
3.	Training Schools	1,92,275	3·0
4.	High School Education	6,21,189	9·7
5.	Middle School	9,99,266	15·6
6.	Primary Education	20,13,011	31·4
7.	Technical Education	2,34,245	3·7

The average cost of education per head of population rose from Rs. 1-0-8 in 1926-27 to Rs. 1-1-5 and of this expenditure Re. 0-14-1 was met from State Funds.

Collegiate Schools.—The University Entrance Classes were abolished from 1st July 1927, in consequence of the opening of the Intermediate courses in the University. Pending the establishment of the Intermediate Colleges by the University the Junior Intermediate Classes were permitted to be opened in the Collegiate High Schools. These Classes have been transferred to the University from the beginning of this year, and the Collegiate High Schools have now become ordinary High Schools.

High Schools.—The number of High Schools for boys remained the same as in the previous year. But the number on the rolls decreased from 7,093 in 1926-27 to 6,710 in 1927-28. This fall, in spite of the insistent demand for more High Schools, requires explanation. To meet the growing demand for the opening of High Schools in the Mofussil, Government have sanctioned from the beginning of the current year the opening of two Municipal High Schools on a grant-in-aid basis, one at Dodballapur and the other at Sagar.

The Director reports that the time now devoted to vocational subjects, *viz.*, four periods a week, is felt by some to be very inadequate. He is requested to examine the position, and submit proposals for improving vocational instruction both in High and Middle Schools, bearing in mind the difference in aim between vocational education in general schools and that in technical and industrial schools. The former is only intended to give a vocational bias to general education to afford pupils to discover their aptitudes and in some cases to provide a general preparation for specialised courses in technical and industrial schools.

The number of candidates registered for S. S. L. C. Public Examination was 2,219. Of these, 2,054 were registered as ordinary candidates and 165 as candidates, seeking supplementary certificates. This is a new feature in the S. S. L. C. Examination and a consequence of the introduction of differential minima for declaring eligibility for college courses of study. Out of the 2,054 ordinary candidates registered, 2,017 were examined and 1,131 were declared "passed" the percentage of passes being 56 as against 62 in the previous year. Of those that were declared to have passed 637 were declared eligible for admission to the college courses of study by the Mysore University, the percentage being 32 as against 40 in the previous year. The percentage of "passes" and of candidates declared "eligible" for college courses have been declining steadily. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to investigate the reason for this decline. The percentage of passes in respect of six* of the Government High Schools fell short of the State average, *viz.*, 56 per cent.

*Government High School, Chikballapur.
Do Davangere.
Do Malleswaram.
Do Shimoga.
Do Tumkur.
Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.

Middle Schools.—The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 235 in 1926-27 to 240 in 1927-28 and their strength from 20,944 to 22,118. In addition there were also 274 Incomplete Middle Schools with a strength of 5,077 as against 280 with a strength of 4,904 in the previous year. On account of the anomalous position of Incomplete Middle Schools, the policy of the Department is gradually to convert them either into full Middle Schools teaching English or into Vernacular Middle Schools or to reduce them to the Primary Standard. This process was in operation during the year under report.

Five thousand nine hundred and seventy eight students sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination, and 2,136 passed, giving a percentage of 36·6 as against 40·6 in 1927 and 44·02 in 1926. Three thousand six hundred and forty-eight students sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 969 passed, giving a percentage of 26·6 as against 33·9 in 1927 and 31.7 in 1926. Here again, there has been a steady fall in the percentage of passes year after year. The Director considers that the rule recently issued that no school with less than four teachers, one at least of whom should have passed the Upper Secondary Examination, should be permitted to present candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, will reduce the percentage of failures in future years. Government trust that this expectation will be realised. As regards the decline in the percentage of passes in the English Lower Secondary Examination, the Director attributes it to the inadequacy of the staff in rural Middle Schools which makes it necessary for a teacher to handle two classes at a time, and leaves him very little leisure for intelligent preparation and reading. This could hardly be the sole reason as the same handicap existed in previous years. The Director is requested to examine whether the large number of failures is not due partly at least to a falling off in the standard of teaching.

Primary Education.—The number of Primary Schools decreased from 5,658 in 1926-27 to 5,630 in 1927-28 and the strength also from 2,24,372 to 2,21,495. The decrease is due to the fall in the number of aided primary schools. The percentage of boys in the primary classes to the total male population of school-going age was 49·4 as against 45·29 in the previous year and 43·57 in 1925-26. The stagnation of a large percentage of pupils in the Primary Classes not only continues but appears to be on the increase. The chief causes for this stagnation are reported to be the lack of adequate staff, and the inadequacy of the existing scales of pay of Primary School Teachers, which do not attract men with suitable qualifications. Government are aware of the need for additional staff and better qualified teachers, but improvement in this direction is a question of funds and has necessarily to be gradual.

The working of the adult schools is far from satisfactory.

A scheme for the transfer of Primary Education to local bodies was sanctioned in January 1928. According to this scheme, local bodies which contribute one-third of the cost of Primary Education will be entrusted with complete control of such education in their areas, inspection and educational control being reserved to the Department in order to ensure maintenance of the prescribed standards of efficiency. Government expect that local bodies will realise the importance of taking over control of primary education and co-operate with Government in the expansion of Primary Education.

It has been urged on the attention of Government both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council that a scheme should be formulated by which Village Panchayets may be enabled to open and maintain primary schools in their areas. Government recognise the possibilities in this direction and have made an experimental beginning by authorising the District Board of Mysore to open 54 Village Panchayet Schools on a grant-in-aid basis under an arrangement by which the Village Panchayet Committees will be paid a sum of Rs. 100 per annum for the maintenance of the schools which is to be supplemented from their own resources. The Panchayet will exercise complete control over the school, the Departmental Inspecting Officers exercising only the educational supervision necessary to maintain the required standard. If the experiment proves successful, the scheme may be extended to other Panchayets willing to share the responsibility for primary education in their villages.

Special Institutions.—The number of training institutions on 31st March 1928 was eleven as against ten in the previous year, including three for the training of mistresses. In spite of the sustained effort to train teachers, a very large number of teachers still remain untrained. A majority of the trained teachers themselves possess no more than a bare minimum qualification. It is hardly to be expected that the Primary Schools can attain a high standard of efficiency so long as this state of things continues and very rapid improvement is not to be expected in the nature of things; yet Government hope that with the extension of the Lower Secondary Training courses to two years, there will be a gradual rise in the standard of equipment of trained teachers. Refresher courses for teachers who had undergone the Lower Secondary Training course more than five years previously were held during the summer vacations of 1927 and 1928, with a view to acquainting them with the latest developments in primary education, the technique of teaching and different sides of school activity.

Government are glad to note that the School of Engineering is maintaining its efficiency and popularity. The Central Institute for defectives at Mysore continued to do useful work. It is under the active consideration of Government to sanction the construction of a new building on the site acquired for the purpose. When this building is completed, it will be possible to accommodate more pupils in this institution.

The number of Sanskrit Colleges and Patasalas remained the same as in last year, *viz.*, 3 and 51. The strength of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, which has been thrown open to all communities was 97. Of this number, 73 were Brahmins, 21 were Lingayets, 2 were Gosais and 1 was a Kuruba. In the 51 Sanskrit Patasalas, there was a total number of 1,711 students, *viz.*, 1,261 Brahmin boys, 123 Brahmin girls, 124 Lingayet boys, 5 Lingayet girls, 51 Vokkaligar boys, 7 Vokkaligar girls, 50 Vaisya boys, 1 Vaisya girl, 26 Jain boys, 5 Jain girls, 5 Kshatriya boys, 1 Kshatriya girl and 50 of other castes.

Women's Education.—The re-organisation of the Higher Inspectorate brought into effect from November 1927, resulted in considerable changes in the personnel and the organisation of the Women Inspectorate. The posts of Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools were abolished and the Assistant Inspectresses were divested of administrative work. The work of these Inspectresses now consists purely of the inspection of girls' schools and of carrying out propaganda during their tours with a view to creating an atmosphere favourable to the extension of women's education.

The number of Girls' Schools of all grades remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 788; but the strength of these institutions increased from 37,764 in 1926-27 to 40,332 on 1st March 1928. There were besides, 24,488 girls reading in Boys' Schools. Of the total number of institutions for girls, one was a College, one an Intermediate College, five English High Schools, one a Kannada High School, 25 Middle Schools, 44 Incomplete Middle Schools, 706 Primary Schools, three Training Schools and two Industrial Schools.

It is seen from the statistics that 33·13 per cent of the girls at school are attending boys' schools. The possibilities of the co-education of boys and girls in Kannada Primary Schools, in places where public sentiment is not definitely against it, are being investigated. This scheme of co-education is expected to result in efficiency and economy.

The total expenditure on Women's Education (including University Education) was Rs. 6,16,322.

With a view to supply teachers with professional and cultural equipment, a separate Training Institution for women under the designation of "the Maharani's Training College for Women" has been organised from the beginning of the current year.

Muhammadan Education.—The total number of Urdu Schools, both for boys and girls, was 930, with a strength of 36,531, of whom 10,675 were Non-Muhammadans. In addition to the above, 17,024 pupils were reading in general schools, thus making a total of 42,880 pupils under instruction (29,972 boys and 12,908 girls). The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 90·67. In order to afford facilities for Muhammadan girls to take to higher study, a boarding home has been opened as an adjunct to the Urdu Girls' Middle School, Bangalore. It is reported that two Committees of Ladies have been constituted, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore, to investigate and report on the needs of Urdu Girls' Schools in the State. Government await the recommendations of the Director on their reports. The total expenditure incurred on educational institutions, specially maintained for pupils of this community was Rs. 4,65,000.

Education of the Depressed Classes.—There were 631 special schools in all for the education of the Depressed Classes with a strength of 17,206 pupils, including 2,688 girls. There were besides 5,108 pupils of this community in general schools. It is reported that the opposition to the admission of these pupils to general Middle Schools is waning and about half the number of students in this stage are attending the general schools. The Director has been requested to investigate how far it would be possible to abolish separate Adikarnataka primary schools and admit pupils of the Adikarnataka Community to general primary schools with a view to utilising the staff and equipment thus set free in improving the efficiency of the general primary schools. During the year, another Boarding Middle School was opened at Hassan. A Boarding Middle School for the girls of the Depressed Classes is proposed to be opened at Bangalore from 1929-30.

The Sri Narasimharaja Hostel for Adikarnataka boys at Bangalore is increasing in popularity and the number of boarders on 31st March 1928 was 149. Government wish to reiterate that it is desirable that the pupils of the High School stage should contribute something towards the cost of their education. The Director is requested to examine the question and submit his proposals in the matter.

Scholarships.—The total amount spent on scholarships, excluding those of the University, was Rs. 1,60,984. A sum of Rs. 1,08,000 was as usual provided for giving special encouragement to the children of the Backward and Depressed Classes. In addition, another grant of Rs. 2,000 was made to the Department for awarding

scholarships to the students of minor backward communities who were not benefited by the general scheme. Having regard to the representations made by the members of the Backward Communities both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, Government have been pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 for scholarships to the students of these communities with a view to afford further educational facilities for the masses.

Buildings.—The total allotment for buildings during the year 1927-28 including the additional grants sanctioned, was Rs. 3,07,615. Of this, only a sum of Rs. 2,07,195 was spent and nearly a lakh of rupees lapsed. Educational buildings are greatly in demand, and it is unsatisfactory that any lapse should have been permitted in the provision made for the purpose. The Chief Engineer and the Director of Public Instruction are requested to see that such lapses do not occur in future.

Hostels.—Though the number of hostels remained the same as in the previous years, the strength increased from 2,606 in 1926-27 to 2,741 during the year 1927-28. Of the total number of hostels, one was for Christians, one for Maharattas, one for Vaisyas, one for Jains, eight for Vokkaligars, five for Muhammadans, three for Adikarnatakas, 19 for Lingayats, one for Kunchitigas, 3 for Brahmins, and the rest were hostels for all communities.

Other Activities.—The Scout Movement made steady progress during the year. There were 220 scout troops, 27 cub packs and 10 Rover troops with a total membership of 5,283. Two hundred and fifty scouts participated in the All-India Scout Jamboree held at Bombay. The team of Rovers deputed to compete for the All-India Ambulance Trophy at Ajmere won the Gabriel Challenger Brigade Cup and a cash prize of Rs. 50.

The two Physical Inspectors newly appointed held a vacation class in Bangalore for the Drill Instructors with a view to training them in up-to-date methods of physical culture. A vacation class in physical education was also organised for the women teachers under Mrs. Buck.

It is gratifying to note that several of the Municipal Councils are coming forward with their share of contributions towards the scheme of medical inspection of boys. The question of extending the scheme of medical inspection of school children to girls' schools is under the active consideration of Government.

The administration of the Department during the year was satisfactory.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.